NEW-YORK CITY'S CENSUS.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC CLAMOR MEANS. PART OF THE CONSPIRACY TO DEFEAT APPOR-

TIONMENT-A CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW OF THE CONTROVERSY-IMPORTANT OFFICIAL MATTER NOW

FIRST PUBLISHED.

Washington, Nov. 28.—A person might, be led to be-fieve, if he read only one or two Tammany news-papers, that the whole country is in a ferment over sus returns of the city of New-York. Day by the Washington dispatches and the editorial as of one New-York newspaper in particular grow hysterical. In a dispatch published yesterday eclaration is made that "Whatever New-York is do must be done quickly. There should not be ent's unnecessary delay," and in order to enforce lectaration it is asserted that "the reapportionin Congress unless"-and here is the whole pointthere is some complaint about the census which reigton correspondent were quickly contagious in ning shert of a big dose of double leads enabled torial sufferer to express himself to-day. Among things he says:

her things he says:

The citizens of New-York must act quickly and desively, or there will be no remedy for the Porter census
and. We have been under-founted to the appalling exnt of 200,000. That number of people have been prac-

proved beyond a peradventure that hundred this metropolis were never visited by the We have never asked for anything mere n fair play, but our request has met with supercition that and humiliating insult.

Congress will convene next Monday. The trick of the Congress will convene next Monday. The trick of the publicans, sore from recent disaster, is to pass a reaptionment bill at the earliest possible moment. If they in succeed in pushing it through, New-York will be aftily robbed of the representation to which she is duly stitled. Everything depends next week upon the alertsee of our Congressmen. They can block the Republican me by demanding an investigation. They should insist this at all hazards. Witnesses and facts may be had the active where were never our case by official records. for the asking. We can prove our case by official records, we need no special ples, no eloquence of attorney, only the opportunity to tell the whole truth concerning that

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Now, such talk is the merest rubbish, as will fully appear from a plain and chronological statement of the facts, and it deserves attention only because it is lesigned to play a part in the desperate Democratic onspiracy to prevent, if possible, any reapportionment of Representatives in Congress, in accordance mandate of the Constitution, until after the next Presidential election, in the hope that by per petuating for two years longer the present unjust and unconstitutional inequalities of representation in the Electoral College, as well as in the House of Repreatives, the Democratic party may be able to con-

Not an atom of proof has been offered to show that the enumeration of the population of the United States as a whole has not been honestly made in accordance with the law; the returns from the respective States conclusively show on their face that any assertion to the contrary is groundless. Nor has any valid proof been offered that the enumeration of the population compared with any previous enumeration. Who or example, will accept Mr. Mills's bare assertion that opulation of Texas is 3,000,000, or about 765,000 more than the actual enumeration, when he remem bers that Mr. Mills for months before and during the ameration was busy with his legislative duties Washington, and for months afterward was busy preaching the gospel of Free Trade in nine other States of the Union, and did not revisit Texas at all until the middle of October, when he was prostrated by illness and was unable t pay any attention whatever to public matters? And Mr. Mills's testimony is offered as conclusive against the returns of sworn officers of the Government, many I whom were members of his own party appointed upor the recommendation and through the influence of Texas Senators and Representatives, all of whom are Demo

Now, as to the facts in the case of New-York City. From first to lest neither Superintendent Porter nor secretary Noble has shown any desire or disposition to have a partsan or an unfair enumeration of the population of hat city. On the contrary, both of population of nat city. On the contrary, both of them have repatedly evinced and expressed a desire and willingness to correct all errors and supply all omissions properly brought to their attention. The Democratic autiorities of New-York City and Governor Hill saw fit to inject partisanship into a discussion in which it had to proper place, apparently in aid of an attempt to dicredit the census as a whole, in the hope that the Democratic party might thereby reap a partisan

On July '8 the "first count" of New-York City was ompleted and published. It fell below "estimates which had been previously published, and that fact provoked nuch newspaper criticism, but no official complaint was made until September 2—nearly seven weeks after the publication of the official "first count" hen the Board of Aldermen adopted resolutions on the subject, which were transmitted by the Clerk of the Board to Secretary Noble, who promptly referred hem to Superntendent Porter for a report, which was submitted by the latter on September 13, accompanied by a memoradum, a portion of which was published n the New-fork newspapers of the following day. It is proper to quote here the concluding paragraph of that part o the memorandum which was published, as it clearly effices the position of the Superintendent of willing todo anything which appeared to be necessary in the prinises. It read as follows:

hee that the census of New-York has been care in. The same method was employed as in 1880 our among over a thousand enumerators there may be some careless ones, as well as some incompe-ons. The pay was small. But that is the fault of at not of the Census Office, and the date of taking the cesus, June 1, perhaps not the best date for large-ties. The Superintendent of Census has nothing to do with this, for likewise, it is prescribed by law. If the Boat of Health, the City Council or any other reputable adjate and recount if necessary. A recount of the city, sainly above Fortieth-st., where the population has recased 80 per cent, and where the total population June 1890, was 707,607, would hardly be deemed necessary

SHOWING THE UNSOUNDNESS OF CRITICISMS.

en to the press on September 13, owing to the sudden Illness of Superintendent Porter, answers the criticisms which were embodied in the resolutions of the ard of Aldermen, and is necessary to a full underby the Secretary of the Interior in forming his con-clusions that a recount of the city of New-York should not be ordered on the showing then made. It reads

and relative per cent of increase; second, the increase in the building of houses; third, the increase in the traffic of

the elevated railroad; fourth, the increase of wealth; fifth, estimates of population based on number of deaths.

Estimating population on the number of votes cast leads to innumerable errors, and such estimates are worse than

recincts in any large city where there may be found oter in every two and a half or every three of the lation, and others where the voters would not be more population, and others where the voters would not be more than one to every five or six of the population. A mement's reflection brings to mind the multitude of conditions that affect not only the relative number of voters of the total population, but the relative per cent of increase of voters to the total per cent of increase of the population. It would be easy to demonstrate by the vote of New-York City that the population is only a million, and it is quite possible to imagine the condition of affairs where the vote in a given ward by precincts had increased during a period of years and the population decreased. No reliance whatof years and the population decreased. No reliance what-ever can be placed upon such methods when ap-plied to ascertaining the population of a city or a community. Estimating population by the num-ber of houses built is equally misicading. In 1887, beestimates were made by New-York newspapers and re-suited in forecasts of population for 1890 varying from 1,587,000 to 1,990,000. The latter estimate was derived, I believe, by placing eighteen persons in a house, and are by taking the average of thirteen and a fraction age, with the number found to be living in the house, by the United States consus. The advantage of simple and elastic method of ciphering is apparent, as those who employ it to obtain almost any product by please by the mere assumption of a greater or lesser number of persons in each house. The only reliable test. fibr all, is the one involving an actual and impartial count fibr population conducted by United States officials who

case in traffic, actual and relative, of the street-devated railroads, as compared with increase in has been referred to as evidence of incarrect.

enumeration. I mean, of course, the actual relative increase of population. Such argument is grotesque. The reduction of fares from ten to five cents may easily have doubled the traffic in twelve months with an almost stationary population. The same may be said of those who marshal the increase of assessed value of property and estimated real wealth as evidence that the census returns are short of the mark. The rise in the value of real estate in a metropic like New Yeark City does not depend wholly a metropolis like New-York City does not depend wholly upon the population that sleeps within its corporate limits, but upon the extent and ramifications of its trade and commerce, the value of its business and the constantly increasing value of its building sites. During the last decade whole areas in the tusiness portion of the city formerly containing dilapidated tenements have given way to magnificent blocks, while above Fortieth st. new areas have been built over to furnish houses for the 80 per cent of increase in population which the Federal census shows has taken place in the upper part of the city. This, with the marvellous increase of the population in the metro-politan district outside of the city, will account for any rise politan district outside of the city, will account for any rise in value of real estate, even had the population in the city remained stationary. Referring to the contiguous territory which may perhaps be termed the metropolitan district of New-York, I feel it important that the increase in the population of this contiguous territory to the city should be taken into consideration. For example, a statement drawn up showing the population of this territory for 1880 brings about the following interesting facts:

1880. 1890.

.. 2,344,924 3,120,464 cent. Is it not fair to assume that a large number of those persons who resided in the cheaper houses in the lower quarters of New-York City in 1880 have sought homes in the contiguous places, and also that a large number of the business men have preferred to secure homes in this direction to taking the long journey to Harlem and beyond?

The so-callled "depopulation" of the city of New-York is not, therefore, "depopulation" at all, but rather a transfer from the business quarters of the metropolis of the country to the environing suburban cities.

country to the environing suburban cities.

The only argument worthy of scrious consideration, then, is the question of the death rate. The census of 1890 shows a slight increase, after allowing for the additional increase in death due to the grip in January, 1890. Those who undertake to estimate the population by death returns may run into sad errors. This fact has recently been brought out in a report made to the English House of Commons by a committee anyighted to inquire into certain brought out in a report made to the English House of Commons by a committee appointed to 'inquire into certain questions connected with the taking of the census of English. In this report Dr. Ogle, in his statement to the committee, showed the wide divergence of ascertained facts from the estimates made. Yet it should be borne in mind that the registration in England is such all a committee as in any country. A table in this should be borne in mind that the registration in England is probably as complete as in any country. A table in this report shows that many cities proved to have a population of sixteen, eighteen and even twenty-five per cent above what the Registrar-General's estimate would give, and that five counties and twenty great towns, four metropolitan sanitary areas and eleven registration districts have turned out to have a negulation much smaller than would be out to have a population much smaller than would be indicated, in some cases reaching twenty-five per cent less than the so-called estimate of the Registrar-General. In fact, great discrepancies were shown in each of these

ESTIMATES ON DEATH RATE NOT INFALLIBLE.
Considering the apparently abnormal increase in the
death rate of New-York City, is it not fair to assume, as
a reasonable basis for the increase, that the Board of
Health of New-York City, keeping step with the progress
of the age, has in the last ten years become more efficient
in its methods of ascertaining to a nicety and recording
with greater accuracy facts pertaining to mortality? In
other words, and in short, is it not more efficient in these respects than it was ten years ago, taking in consideration the enlargements of its powers and scope since that time? As the mortality figures are obtained from the Board of been given with more degree of accuracy in 1890 than they were in 1890 1 Due allowance for a natural increased efficiency under enlarged powers would seem to answer, to a great extent at least, the queries respecting the alleged abnormal increase in the death rate of the population of the kity of New-York. The census of New-York, as taken on June 1, in accordance with the law and under the restrictions of the law, is undoubtedly a fair enumeration of the people

different conditions by the police, with half a dozen ques-tions instead of thirty, as required by the act under which the Eleventh Census was taken, may be four months later turn of thousands of persons from abroad, from the watering places and from the country, I am unable to say. The difference may be considerable without impugning in the phasized when it is borne in mind that the newspapers now claimering about emissions were in May and June engaged in a united effort to bring ridicule upon the enumerators, and to antagonize the people against the consus. In spito of this aimost violent opposition the United States enumerators behaved admirably, and patiently did their best to secure every name. Possibly there were inefficient and careless enumerators in the array of pearly 60,000 who have aided in taking the Eleventh Consus. That some of these may be found in New York City may likewise be true. Possibly the in New-York City may likewise be true. Possibly the in New-York City may newise be true. Possion the enumerators in some cases were unsuccessful, but in such cases, I am of the opinion that the newspapers which so agitated this subject at the time indicated are more to blame than the alleged inefficiency of the Census Office.

to invalidate the census of New-York, excepting possibly that of the death rate, which is based on assumption and experience, shows that estimates of population based on death rates are not infallible. It must also be borne in mind that the recount proposed to be taken by the municipal authorities at the time of the year when the population of the city is undoubtedly greater, with no restraints, with no checks to avoid duplication of names taken in business districts, is no more certain of being infallible than the Federal consus count of June 1 last.

Late in September, an enumeration of the population of New-York City was begun by the police officers under the instructions of Mayor Grant, and that enumer ation was completed about two weeks later, nearly five months after the completion of the Federal enumera tion. Mayor Grant's private secretary acknowledged, under date of October 16, receipt of Federal census returns and a description of the boundaries of enumeration districts, and two days later Mayor Grant wrote t the Superintendent of the Census demanding, "that the Federal authorities make an accurate enumeration

the Superintendent of the Census demanding, "that the Federal authorities make an accurate enumeration of all the inhabitants of the city of New-York." On October 17 the Acting Superintendent of the Census replied expressing his inability to accede to the demand "in the absence of any proofs that the Federal census was erroneous." October 21 Mayor Grant wrote to Secretary Noble inclosing a copy of the correspondence with the Census Burcau and renewing his demand for a re-enumeration of New-York. Secretary Noble, under date of October 27, 1890, replied to Mayor Grant declining to accede to the demand and gave his reasons for so doing. Governor Hill, then wrote in support of Mayor Grant's demand, and Secretary Noble replied. Both letters were widely published.

Under date of November 6, Mayor Grant's private secretary applied to Superintendent Porter by letter in the name of the municipal government of New-York, requesting names, ages, etc., of all persons enumerated by United States enumerators in the Second Ward, which application could not be granted, as the Mayor was promptly advised on November 8, unless made by some person properly authorized to present it. On November 11 the New-York Common Council adopted resolutions, as it had done in regard to the same subject more than two months earlier on September 2, which resolutions received prompt attention, asking that the information be furnished, and the request was promptly granted. That was more than two weeks ago and on the same date Superintendent Porter wrote to Mayor Grant requesting certified copies of the enumeration made by municipal authority. The copies have not been furnished, nor has any official publication of the refurns of the "municipal census" ever been made, either in "The City Record" or elsewhere, as far as the Superintendent of the Census is advised.

Mayor Grant has steadily refused to submit to the Secretary of the Interior or the Superintendent of the

Mayor Grant has steadily refused to submit to the Secretary of the Interior or the Superintendent of the Census specific information or proofs to support his demand for a recount even of the Second Ward—much less of the entire city. As a careful reading of the foregoing statements of fact will show, the course pursued by him and his coadjutors, including Governor Hill, has been precisely the course which men would pursue who desired not to obtain the "justice" for which they so loudly pretended to clamor, but to east discredit, in order to promote a partisan conspiracy, upon the entire census. No intelligent man in either hanch of Congress, unless he is willing to encourage discredit, in order to promote a parasata conspirate upon the entire census. No intelligent man in either branch of Congress, unless he is willing to encourage the most audaeious, not to say desperate, partisan conspiracy planned by Democrats since 1876, will head the clamor, wholly led and maints backed by Tammany Hall officials and the whiskey Governor of the Empire State.

Supervisor W. J. K. Kenny wore an air of lutens efforts were made to induce him to "cough up" the vast secrets which he seemed to be fearful might escape. But he emitted a few rumblings which served as premonitions of a mighty eruption which threatens to overwhelm the Federal census of New-York. During most of yesterday Mr. Kenny was engaged in supervising the work of getting affidavits from people in the Second Ward to show the alleged shortcoming which Superintendent Portor's enumerators are said many notaries public were subject to Mr. Kenny's di-rections. The policemen and notaries had been proyided with four kinds of blank affidavits, prepared with care to meet all the varieties of supposed nonenumerated cases. The quantity of sworn documents which they were enabled to return to Mr. Kenny before nightfall indicated that the "affidavit-mill" worked to the satisfaction of the promoters of the theory that

Mr. Kenny could not be induced to reveal anything relating to the contents of these sworn statements, but its hinted darkly that he would soon, perhaps to-day, make public "facts" relating to the ways of the census onumerators which would astenish the country and the world. THE POSTAL SERVICE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER.

YEAR OF DECIDED PROGRESS-THE ESTABLISH-MENT OF A POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM, ONE-CENT POSTAGE, AND POSTAL SAV-INGS BANKS URGED-NEED OF A

NEW POSTOFFICE BUILD-

Washington, Nov. 28.-The Postmaster-General, in his annual report, reviews the legislation of Congress for the improvement of the Postal Service and dwells at some length upon the changes for the better during the last year in the administrative methods of the Department. In relation to the latter subject he says:
Over \$200,000 has been saved on the contract for
postal cards, which, though they were properly critcised at first, were quickly brought up to the required
standard by the contractor: \$400,000 has been saved
on the contract for stamped envelopes: \$200,000 or
more has been saved on certain lettings of contracts
for carrying the mails, and at the same time the mail
routes have been extended over almost 2,000,000 miles
of railway and steamboat and stage lines. The same
number of inspectors have treated \$7.36 cases during
the year, against 96,364 treated last year, or an average of 1,213 per man this year, against 938 last
year. The total number of cases on hand July 1, 1890,
was 21,637, against 28,040 on hand July 1, 1890,
was 21,637, against 28,040 on hand July 1, 1890,
was 21,637, against 28,040 on hand July 1, 1890,
and a decrease of 22 per cent in cases on hand. The
anti-lottery legislation has enfailed much extra labor
upon the inspector force; but, on the other hand, the
temptation to theiring among employes of the Department has been much diminished by the same means.
The last year has been made very disagreeable to the
"green-goods" swindlers.

ADVANCES MADE BY THE FOSTAL SERVICE. Department. In relation to the latter subject he says:

ADVANCES MADE BY THE POSTAL SERVICE. Negotiations with the German authorities, looking to the establishment of sea postoffices, have been successful. A commission of expert accountants has been appointed thoroughly to examine the postal system and establish a uniform and simpler system of accounts for postoffices. An accurate counting and weighing of mail matter at all the postoffices of every grade has been made, and exact data gathered thereby touching

mail matter at all the postofilees of every grade has been made, and exact data gathered thereby touching the amount of free matter and matter of each class carried by the Department; and estimates indicating the effect of a reduction of letter-postage to one cent are included. A commission of postmusters has examined 900 models, designs and suggestions for house letter-boxes, to find something which, if universally adopted, would save a quarter part of the time of the carrier force of the Department. Several times postmasters, inspectors and railway mail superintendents have been called to Washington in groups to exchange ideas of benefit to themselves and to give the Postmuster-General the encouragement of their experience.

The gross revenue is nearly \$5.000,000 larger than it ever was before. Almost 5,000 new postoffices—more than in any one year before—have been established, upon the petitions of communities which have needed them. A decreasing limit for the extension of the free delivery has permitted the employment of letter-carrier's in over fifty towns. Three times as many sub-stations and stamp agencies, which soon pay for themselves, were established, as during the previous year. Over 5,000 miles of Railway Postoffices Service, so-called (where travelling postoffices distribute the mails for instant dispatch), have been put on. The 5,000 transportation schedules have been examined, and adjusted or extended where it has been possible. Thirty-six per cent more of city mails have been distributed on the trains, for instant dispatch, than during the previous year. The star route mileage has increased over 5,000,000 miles, and the rail-road mileage over 11,000,000. The Railway Postal clerks have reduced the number of pieces usually sent to the Dead Letter Office by 2,000,000. By encouraging postmasters in free delivery cities to pfepare supplementary directories, and by general suggestions to the public through the newspapers to take greater care in the direction of matter, the Dead Letter Office expects

THE NEED OF A POSTAL TELEGRAPH. The Postmaster-General calls particular attention quickened and enlarged postal service, and the added facilities on the Raflway Postoffice lines, and continues:

OBJECTIONS TO THE PLAN ANSWERED.

It has been argued that it is not the business of the Government to operate the telegraph; but the Government of this and every other country controls the mail service, and stoutly claims that the general welfare is promoted by managing the transmission of cor-respondence. In pursuing that object it puts off mails at great cost, cheapens postage, and constantly adds facilities for ready communication. The general welfare will be similarly promoted by going one step further, and giving the quickest of all modes of communication, namely, cheap telegraphic facilities, as it does mails, at points not profitable for private capital to reach, as well as at all other points. If mails were only run to self-sustaining or profit-making points the extent of the service would be cut off 40 per cent. The postal system is not a scheme for profit. If it were newspapers and books would pay their propor tionate cost, and either a large annual surplus would appear in these reports, or the free delivery would be extended universally. The postal service is the Gov-ernment's kind hand, protecting and promoting the correspondence of its people; and communication by telegraph, as well as by mail, is essential to its best

development.

An object urged against the assumption of any telegraph business by the Government is that the telegraph would be in the hands of the party in power, and liable to corrupt use in times of political excitement. This is more specious than sound. The postal service is in the hands of the party in power and liable to the same abuse. Stringent laws and penalties hedge arough the postal system, jealous eyes watch it, and it is ever open to public observation and inquiry. The telegraph business, in the hands of private individuals, is not so hedged about, and is much more likely to be used for corrupt purposes.

The plan proposed for a postal telegraph is familiar to the public. There would be no outlay of money, no appointments of clerks, and no iliancial liability. The persistent misstatement of the facts at the outset led to some misunderstandings on the part of a small portion of the public. The actual plan is surely entitled to a just statement and a fair consideration. If there is a better one it will be quickly discovered and adopted. Many Bourds of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and trudes and labor organizations throughout the country have during the last year pissed resolutions demanding postal telegraphy in this or some other form. The subject was considered by the Committee on Postofices and Post Roads of the House, but was not acted upon, beyond granting hearings to the parties interested. The Committee on Postofices and Post Roads of the Senate reported the bill unasimously.

A NEW PLAN FOR POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS. Under the head, "A New Plan for Postal Savings

Under the head, "A New Plan for Postal Savings Eanks," the report says:

I recommend that the Postoffice Department be authorized to establish postal savings banks, under regulations formulated by the Pos master-teneral; that the said banks be located as follows: (1) In States having no laws regulating savings banks; (2) in any other States, upon petition of a considerable number of residents of any one locality; and (3) not mere numerously than one postoffice for every ten miles of area; that the interest to be paid depositors shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at the beginning of each year, and be one-half of I per cent less than the average rate paid to depositors by private bankers; that all postal savings received within a state shall be placed on deposit with the National banks of that state, on application, in such amounts and at such interest as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and that all such deposits be declared by special canciment preferred claims against the banks holding them.

LOTTERIES AND THE MAILS.

The next question considered is that of "Lotteries foilows:

follows:

The new act of Congress concerning lotteries accords with the recommendations of my last annual report. The intent of the law is to shut out all lottery business from the mails. Power is given the Postmaster-General, as the executive of the Department, within the limits of the Constitution to exclude all such matter. Quick action was taken to close the mails against this business. Each of the 62,401 postmasters, and the inspectors, have been officially notified of the terms of the act, and the Department has issued regulations to govern their procedure in executing the law. The two months that it has been in operation are too short a time to produce results, but there is satisfactory progress. The lottery companies cannot but see that there is to be no trilling or evasions in dealing with them. The press has aided the Department by its very general approval, and the public at large have seconded its efforts to make the law effective.

Considerable space is given to an explanation of

Considerable space is given to an explanation of

the mails, and the Postmaster-General, in discussing

this subject, says:

It does not matter whether or not a given publication presented for mailing appears, by complaint or otherwise, to a postmaster to be "obscene, lewd or lascivious," If it does appear to be "indecent." He is obliged, in order not to become a law-breaker, to refer the questionable point to the proper Department official. It does not matter, when the referee considers the question, whether the given publication is merely "obscene, lewd or lascivious"; if it is simply indecent he must exclude it or break the law. A translation of a questionable book was, as a matter of fact, presented some months since at the postoffice in a Westgrn city for transmission in the mails. It was held and referred to this Department. The Assistant Attorney-General, inding it indecent under any definition of the word, issued an order excluding it. To exclude the book was the simple duty of the Department. For myself, I never discuss the policy or wisdom of breaking the law, and the officials of the Postoffice Department do not.

SERVICE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The revenue from all sources for service to foreign countries can only be determined by estimates based upon weights of mails and statistics gathered during the first seven days of October and April last. The aggregate sum seems to be \$2,655,108, and the actual net cost of the service is \$573,882; showing a profit of over \$2,000,000, exclusive of the cost of portation from points of origin to the exchange post-offices. For the facilities afforded by the transportation companies comprising the lines of steamers to the Latin-American countries the compensation allowed under the law is inadequate for the service performed I have examined Senate bill No. 3,739, now pending in the House, "To Provide an Ocean Mail Service," and believe it to be for the interest of the Postal Service to have such a bill become a law.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS. It appears from the report that 14,072 postmasters were removed during the last two years, and 26,680 appointed in the same time. The appointments for the last year numbered 14,468, and the removals 6,274. In this relation the Postmaster-General says:

In this relation the Postmaster-General says:

As the condition of affairs now is, the Postmaster-General or the First Assistant only happens to stumble across the cases which require action. The Department neither asks for resignations nor authorizes any person or persons to ask for them, for, when it is clear that a change ought to be made, the President or the Postmaster-General has the power to make the required removal, without indirection. I am able to recall perhaps ten cases, however, in the sixteen months of my incumbency, where postmasters whose habits have become such as to disgrace the service, and whose friends interfered to prevent removals, have been notified, in order that the publication of these disagreeable facts might be avoided, that they might resign if they preferred to do so.

THE NUMBER OF POSTOFFICES. The number of postoffices of each class at the clos

of the fiscal year, June 30, 1890, with comparisons 1889. 97 497 1872. 1,200 30,663

ADVOCATING THE PNEUMATIC SYSTEM.

The Postmaster-General hopes that the way may on be clear to connect the executive Departments the Washington City Postoffice by the pneumatic system, and that it may then be extended to the substations and postoffices of large cities. He would especially like to see a pneumatic system working perfectly in Chicago by the time the World's Fair is the added facilities on the Railway Postofice lines, and continues:

The swiftest mail is not fast enough in these days for all the needs of commerce and social correspondence. The conviction steadily grows upon me that the postofice should do more than employ fast mails and stage coaches, and that the electric wires should a more than employ fast mails and stage coaches, and that the electric wires should arrive letters: that the people who pay in postage rates the cost of the postal system have a right to a the use of the postal plants, as a means of reducing the cost of telegraphic correspondence, and for the use of the postal plants, as a means of reducing the cost of telegraphic correspondence, and for the use of the postal plants, as a means of reducing the cost of telegraphic correspondence, and for the use of the postal plants, as a means of reducing the cost of telegraphic correspondence, and for the use of the postal plants, as a means of reducing the cost of telegraphic correspondence, and for the use of the postal plants, as a means of reducing the cost of telegraphic correspondence, and for the use of the postal plants, as a means of reducing the cost of telegraphic states and thing settled on the remainder of the rent in the former place, cannot be justified on any business principles. The Postal service, says the Postmaster-General, does not need any such expenditures. A one-story structure is all that is required in three cases out of four. Of course, due regard must be paid to the size of the town and the new states and thing settled parts of the older country where every mile entails a certain loss to the Department; but the priceless privilege of communication in which the building is to be erected, as well as to architectural features conformable to the dignity and taste.

A NEW POSTOFFICE BUILDING FOR THIS CITY.

Concerning the postoffice building in New-York the less early self-supporting. It has therefore proved down with the newspaper and book mail, which it as a state of the correspondi in progress, so that the postal exhibit there would

and carriers were necessarily very large dirting the last year; but they have been granted, after careful investigation, in almost every instance. Ever \$200,000 has been added to the payroll of the elerical force in twenty months—which is a much larger amount than was ever granted before in a corresponding period. But, however much the Department tries, it cannot overcome fixed physical conditions. It is useless to expedite trains, and lose the gains at an overcrowded postoffice. The fleet ocean steamers might as well be a day late, so far as the mails are concerned, if their immense bulk of incoming matter is to be piled up in the New-York office until space can be cleared for it. The postoffice building is totally inadequate. The mer cannot be managed either economically or with the greatest speed. Of this I became convinced by personal examination over a year ago, and publicly and privately have advocated better quarters.

An Argument For One-cent Postage.

If the postal revenue arising from letter postag could be set aside for its proper uses, the millions of letter-writers of this country might quickly be per mitted to enjoy a reduced taxation on letter-writing. In point of fact, there is a clear gain of nearly \$30 000,000 from letter postage. This large profit, with the annual deficit (which last year amounted to \$5,768,300) appropriated out of the general Treasury, is all swallowed up by the losses on other classes of mall matter, carried at less than the cost of distribution all swallowed up by the losses on other classes of mail matter, carried at less than the cost of distribution and handling. Part of this loss is caused by the transportation of periodical and newspaper mail, handled alone, at 1 cent a pound; of newspapers carried free within the county of publication; and of other matter franked or carried free under penalty envelopes. That this subject may be properly understood, I have had prepared, with as much care as possible, a few tables of estimates, to show the possible condition dof the postal service, when looke at from various standpoints. In the first place, there need be no conjecture as to the principal item of cost in trying to drop to a one-cent rate. The amount received from letter postage last year was something over \$33,000,000. This sum would be cut exactly in half, and we would therefore get but a little over \$10,000,000. The deficiency for the current year is likely to be \$4,520,800—which would make the total deficiency \$23,500,000 and more.

This large deficiency under a one-cent rate would be reduced, first, by the natural increase of business; second, by the stimulus of a low rate of postage, and, third, by the completion of the pendig legislation to collect proper postages from sample copies of so-called newspapers, and from paper-covered books. It is estimated that by the sample copy a business of over \$1,000,000 is annually lost to the revenue, and in the transportation of paper-covered books considerably more than \$1,000,000 is kept out of the postal inceme or postal trust fund for the benefit of certain book publishers. The deficiency under a one-cent rate might be still further reduced by the adoption of improved devices from time to time, which would save time and money. The most formidable item present for consideration is the \$8,000,000 worth of postal work performed annually without pay for the executive.

SPONGE? F SHINE your Shoes with WOLFF'S ACME DIL BLACKING ONCE A WEEK! SPONGE AND WATER. EVERY Housewife
EVERY Counting Room
EVERY Carriage Owner
EVERY Thrifty Mechanic
EVERY Body about D bold a brush

PIK-RON WILL STAIN OLD A NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN THWARE
VILL STAIN YOUR OLD SASKETS
WILL STAIN BASY'S COACH
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia. the revenue of this Department would have been \$5,000,000 more annually than it is now.

THE CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION. The report touches upon the question of Civil Ser-

following words:

A year's experience confirms me in the judgment formed twelve months ago that the Civil Service system, as applied to the rosters of the Postoffice Department, is susceptible of improvement. The examinations for the inspector force and for the Railway Mail Service ought to be made more difficult, so that the candidates for places will better stand the test of actual work. The practice of the Department shows that the inspector force, for example, is more efficient, as a whole, if eligibles who have seen public service are selected, instead of those who have simply been examined. I wish that some scheme wight be devised by which the departmental force, and all parts and branches of the postal service, classified or to be classified, might be encouraged into new exertions by some just, general and certain plan of promotions. I think it would be impossible to find an appointing officer who has not been glad to take advantage of stringent examinations to keep away the mere political place seekers.

REVENUES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR. following words:

The revenue of the Department for the fiscal year, the report shows, was \$50,858,783. The expenditures and liabilities were \$66,645,083. The expenditures and liabilities were \$66,645,083. The deficiency for the year was, therefore, \$5,786,300. Compared with the previous fiscal year, there was an increase of \$4,710,768, or 8.37 per cent, in the revenue; and an increase of \$4,089,636, or 6.5 per cent, in the expenditures and liabilities.

A GRACEFUL TRIBUTE TO CO-WORKERS The report closes as follows:

The report closes as follows:

Personal.—I regret extremely the retirement of Mr. Clarkson, whose deserged popularity and efficiency as an executive in the difficult position of First Assistant have been equalled only by the lovality and warmth of ris personal friendship to me. But the Department, as I also desire to record, is fortunate in having the experience and endeavor of Colonel Whittield, Mr. Lowrie Bell, Captain White, Captain Brooks and the others who have been promoted to the more important posts to which treir successes have entitled them. I am grateful to all tre officials and employees of the Department in and out of Washington. What I accomplish is with their assistance.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

JOHN WANAMAKER,

THE BRAZILIANS PRESENTED.

ADMIRAL DA SILVEIRA AND HIS PARTY RE CEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

THE ADMIRAL DELIVERING THE LETTER AND MEDAL SENT BY THE NEW REPUBLIC-THE PRESIDENT'S GRACEFUL REPLY.

Washington, Nov. 28.-The formal presentation to the President of the officers of the Brazillan Squadro took place at the White House this afternoon. decoration of the Blue Parlor, where the formal presentation took place, consisted simply of a large bouquet rising from the top of the centre divan. The State dining-room, where luncheon was served, was profusely decorated with flowers, ferns and tropical plants. All the rooms were filuminated. The full Marine Band was stationed in the main corridor and during the ceremonies played patriotic and other airs. About noon the visitors met at Secretary Blaine's

home, where were gathered Admiral Walker and his aides, and representatives of the Department of State. An hour was spent in conversation, and at 1 o'clock the party started on foot for the Executive Mansion, only a few hundred yards distant. The visitors numbere twenty-five persons. Secretary Blaine and Admiral Da Silveira led the party, Admiral Walker and Captain Norouka coming next, preceding the other visitors and the Brazilian Minister, who were escorted by the State Department and naval officers. Arriving at the Executive Mansion the party was shown at once into the Blue Room, where were gathered a number of prominent officials of the Government, including all the Cabinet officers, Speaker Reed, General Schofield, Colonel Vincent, Admiral J. G. Walker, Admiral Har mony, Lieutenant T. B. M. Mason, Lieutenant B. H. Enckinglam, Lieutenant S. A. Staunton, Commodore Farquhar, Ramsey, Skerrett, Folger and Melville, Assistant Secretary Soley, Admirals Rodgers, Franklin and Warden, Captain W. S. Cowles, Assistant Secretaries Adee and Moore, the Brazilian Minister and his suite, General Casey, General Eatchelder, General Breckinridge and General Greely. The Army and Naval officers were in full uniform. In a few minutes after the arrival of the party the President appeared, escorted by Secretary Blaine, who introduced to him Admiral Da Silveira. The Admiral, holding in his hand the package, said:

hand the package, said:

Mr. President: It affords me great pleasure, as the representative of the Government of Brazii, to present to you this letter, expressive of the sentiments entertained by the people of Brazii toward the President of the United States, and their feelings of appreciation for the early recognition by you of the independence of the Republic of Brazii, and for the visit of the magnificent squadron under command of Admiral Walker. I am also charged to present to you this medal, struck to commemorate these events, and I trust that it will prove to be a fitting symbol of the relations that will exist between the peoples of the two countries.

Admiral: It gives me profound satisfaction to hear from of the felendly regard of the President and of the pethe United States of Brazil. We have welcomed her to the family of American commonwealths with profound interest, and with the strongest hopes that her Government and and with the strongest nopes that her Government and people may realize that order and prosperity which come, as we believe, in the highest degree from the representative civil institutions which our people enjoy, and which yours have now adopted. We are glad to receive you and your squadron into our hospitable ports, and I am glad to receive you and your officers to the hospitality of the Execuceive you and your omeers to tan hospitality are tive Mansion. We trust that the friendly relations, so early and so auspiciously begun between these sister Republics, may be unbroken, and may be to mutual advantage

After these ceremonies, at the suggestion of the President, Admiral Walker introduced the Brazilians to the company individually, and the visitors were escorted to the luncheon prepared for them in the state dining-room. Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Harvey Bates, of Indiana, witnessed the and Mrs. Harvey Bates, of Indiana, witnessed the ceremonies from a convenient alcove, and afterward accompanied the party to luncheon. This feature of the occasion was as informal as possible. The menu included terrapin, oysters, fish, salads and jettles, with champagne, claret and sherries. The centrepleces of the table were two large floral flags of the two countries, while at each end two five-pointed stars in red flowers were prominently displayed. It was after 3 o'clock when the party separated. Afterward Admiral Da Silvetra and his suite called upon Secretary Tracy at the Navy Department, and were introduced to the Naval Bureau chiefs, who were in full uniform. In the course of the afternoon the secretary returned the call at the hotel where the visitors are staying.

INCREASE OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION. SOME FACTS THAT WILL APPEAR IN THE RE

the Secretary of the Treasury will contain several abulated statements showing as nearly as is possible the exact amounts of the various kinds of money in actual circulation among the people at several dif-ferent periods from 1870 to the present time. From these tables it is shown that during the twenty years from October 1, 1870, to October 1, 1890, the total increase of circulation was over \$727,000,000; making an average increase per month of \$3,032,-336, and an increase per capita of \$4.99-the total circulation per capita in 1870 being \$19.97, and in 1890 \$23.06. During the last ten years the average nonthly increase was \$3,966,902, and the increase per capita \$3 59. For the period of ninetcen months, from March 4, 1880, to October 1, 1890, the aggregate increase of circulation among the people was 803, 866,813; making an average monthly increase of \$4,949,358, and an increase per capita of about \$1 50; while for the corresponding period from March 4, 1885, to October 1, 1886, the aggregate increase in circulation was \$21,859,493; and the average monthly decrease was \$1,150,500, making a total difference in favor of the last nineteen months of over \$6,000,-

000 per month.

For the period of three months from July 1 to October 1, 1830, the aggregate increase in actual use among the people was \$08,354,339; making an average monthly increase of \$22,784,778. It is stated that the large increase since March 4, 1889, is mainly due to the present policy of keeping the surplus as low as possible by the purchase and redemption of bonds, thereby saving interest and restoring the money to circulation; while the large decrease in circulation for the corrosponding period from March 4, 1885, to October 1, 1886, was due to the opposite policy.

THE INTERNATIONAL METRIC SYSTEM.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Several weeks ago the Secretary of State wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing a copy of the report and recommendations of the International American Conference as to the pro-priety of adopting a common system of weights and measures in commercial intercourse between the American republics, and asking whether, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the adoption of the metric system in the customs service was advisable, so far as the other American republics were concerned. The question was submitted to the Collectors at the various ports, with a request for their views. Secretary Windom has informed Secretary Blaine that a diversity of opinion exists among the several officers, but that it appears to be conceded that the adoption of the system under the laws now in force is impracti-cable. He adds that there appears, however, to be no doubt that, if the customs laws were made to co

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THE OPEN FIREPLACES WM-N-JACKSON-&CO UNION SQUARE (NORTH). COT. Broadway. Hendquarters Choice Mantels, Grates. Fenders & Tiles

ommerce between this country and other American APPARENT DECREASE IN THE MILITIA.

STRENGTHENING OF THE CAVALRY BRANCH

URGED-A PROPOSED HORSE CENSUS. Washington, Nov. 28 .- Captain D. M. Taylor, Ord nance Department, who is charged with the super-vision of supplies issued to the militia, says, in his an-nual report to the Secretary of War, that the increased interest in militia affairs caused by the passage of the act of February 12, 1887, has not been maintained, so far as numbers show. The militia force February 1, 1890, was 103,292, as against 106,506 in February, 1880; but this apparent decrease is, it is thought, deceptive, owing to lack of reports from some States known to possess an organized militia. Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Dakota and Washington, which Louisiana, hississippi, baloua and wasangon, where were unaccounted for in the report, are known to have 6,177 militia, which would make a total for 1890 of 109,489, or an increase of 2,963 in one year.

Captain Taylor combats at some length the idea that the existing balances to the credit of the militia fund of certain States is an evidence that they need no more money than is at present given them. While the balance in favor of New-York seems large, it must be re-membered that she has 14,000 men on her rolls, and balance would be extremely small. The New-York in fantry is also armed with a weapon inferior to the Admiral: It gives me profound satisfaction to hear from your lips, and to receive from your hand, these evidences springfield rifle, and is delaying a rearmament until the fovernment shall have decided upon a new regular Therefore Captain Taylor strongly urges the passage by Congress of the pending bill to promote the efficient of the militia.

He also calls attention to the disproportion in num bers between the cavalry and the infantry militia, and recommends that Congress authorize and appropriate for the placing in each State which has more than for the placing in each State which has more than 5,000 regularly organized militia, at such place therein as the Governor may indicate, of unficient horses, not to exceed seventy-five for each State, to mount a troop of cavalry, with a detachment of regular cavalry soldiers to care for them, and with such non-commissioned officers as may be competent to act as instructors in riding and tactics. Captain Taylor also touches upon the feasibility of a horse census, and of legislation to prevent the country being depleted of the animals which will be urgently needed in case of war. He also urgos the passage of the bill to authorize the issue to the States and Territories of field guns, to encourage the formation of artillery companies.

BOND REDEMPTIONS YESTERDAY. Washington, Nov. 28.—The amount of 4 1-2 per cent bonds redeemed to-day under the circular of October 9 was \$119,450, making the total to date \$5,993,950.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The Treasury Department has received letters from the Catholic Archbishops of Baltinore, New-York, Philadelphia and St. Paul, the Episcopal Bishop of Ohio, and the Rev. Alfred Young, of New-York, in regard to the free entry of works of art for churches, especially pictorial windows. Assistan secretary Spaulding has informed them in reply that the classification of such articles must be determined in the first instance by the Collector of Customs on actual importations, and that if his decision is unsatisfactory appeal may be taken to the Board of General Appraisers, and from the decision of that Board, to the United States Court. General Spankling says it is the intention of the Department, as it has heretofore been its practice, to construe provisions of this character in the most liberal manner consistent with the language of the statute, in so far as they affect religious institutions. the classification of such articles must be determined

OFFERING GOLD FOR TREASURY NOTES Washington, Nov. 28.—The Treasury Department to day declined a proposition from New-York to issue \$2,000,000 in Treasury notes of small denomination in exchange for gold coin, on the ground that these notes can be legally issued only in payment for silver bullion or in exchange for Treasury notes of denominations. There are about \$18,000,000 of these notes now in circulation, and more will be put out as soon as the purchase of silver is resumed, next Monday. The proposition indicates an extraordinary demand for small notes in New-York.

FOR PROMOTING SOCIAL PURITY.

e monthly meeting of the Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity was held last night at No. \$3
East Twenty-second-st. Dr. E. P. Thwing gave his personal observations in regard to woman in the East. Mrs.
Russell read the paper of her father, the Rev. A. H.,
Lewis, of Plainfield, N. J., who was unable to be present,
upon "Ancient Baal Worship and Modern Social Vice."
The paper explained the degrading theory which underlap
the sex worship, and showed from what a depth human
society had been clevated. The Rev. Leighton Williams
thought he discerned a lowering of the moral standard
all along the line in modern life, in the novel, art, dress
and action, and as a natural resultant a reaction back to
monasticism. Colonel George T. Bick gave a description
of life among the Italians with special reference to the
Italian children. The parents are eager for their educa-Italian children. The parents are eager for their educa-tion, and the second and third generation, he said, would be among the best element of our foreign-descended popu

Pearls and Rubies, JAQUES & MARCUS, BROADWAY, COR. 17TH ST. WATCHES.